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Яноволокопрядленскография

DESERET MUSEUM AND ITS GROWTH

T. REUBEN CLARK.

when time and calmer judgment have cleansed from men's eyes ist-like heat and passion of prethere will be seen other things h's founders as a "peculiar people." or such other things none will be prominent than the energy and ess of the people in establishing ses educational institutions. It is early conceded that the Pioneers | placed; the collections had been dis- | Mr. Clark's services to the museum had

the museum, while he chose the writer appointment came a new and vigorous life. Just prior to this the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association, in-to whose hands the museum had passed. had sold the old quarters, and having to seek a new depositary for the collections, had secured and, in January, 1891, moved into a portion of the then new Templeton building. It was now found that the records and catalogues of the institution had been lost or misplaced; the collections had been discontinuously.

This was taken on the Forty-third street ride. It includes a prospect of the gravel which some of the vice pres-

arranged, and many had entirely dis-

appeared; labels were missing, and the

work of arrangement seemed disheart-ening indeed. But with characteris-

tic energy the new curator began his well-nigh Herculean task, and in the

ourse of a few months something of order and system began to make its

appearance. But arrangements were hampered by lack of room, and with

much of the display little else than a mere piling together of the specimens

the museum was given a strong im-petus by the accession of Dr. Tal-mage's personal mineral and fossil col-

lections, numbering between two and three thousand specimens. From this point the growth of the institution has

In 1892 it became apparent that the museum must be again moved to larger

quarters. At about the same time the question of establishing a Church Uni-

versity was also agitated, and it was finally decided that the Literary and

Scientific Association should construct

a building, the upper floor of which should be used as museum display

rooms, while the lower floors would be devoted to the work of the Church Uni-

versity. This building was erected on First North between First and Second West streets, on the old Ellerbeck property, and early in 1893 the museum

was moved into these new quarters. Later this property, by the endowment

of a University professorship by the association, passed into the hands of the State University, though the mu-seum has remained there until the pres-

As stated before, the growth of the

Museum since 1891 has been little short of marvelous, In 1891-92 it had the good

fortune, under the direction and man-agement of its curator (who had by

this time been made also president of

the institution), to secure possession of

and develop a unique deposit of gyp-sum, yar, selenite, from which were

obtained the largest mineral crystals

that have ever been reported. Indeed, as testimonials of their excellence,

medals and diplomas have beer awarded to the museum and its presi-

dent jointly, both at the Chicago World's Fair, and at the Trans-Missis-

sippi Congress, although in neither case did the president or the museum make

any exhibition of them; and, at the request of the government, specimens have been recently sent to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Specimens of

these crystals have not only been gratuitously distributed to most of the

leading museums and colleges of Amer-

ica and Europe, but, by careful and judicious management, the material

has been disposed of to collectors and others so that it has netted the museum

everal thousand dollars in specimens. Among the most important additions

since Dr. Talmage assumed control may be mentioned—(1) some two thou-

sand mineral specimens, obtained by exchange and purchase, principally from Ward, Foote, and the National Museum, though many have been se-

cured from educational institutions of the country. (2)—A magnificent collec-

the country. (2)—A magnificent collec-tion of several hundred Utah birds and mammals. (3)—a superb set of plaster casts of extinct reptiles and mammals, as well as many rare and interesting fessils. (4)—one of the most complete collections of Cliff Dwellers' remains to be found in the United States. The latter is of especial interest

to visitors, and includes some eleven "mummified" or desiccated bodies of

The Descret Museum has been ad-

mitted to the "Museum's Association" of the world, with headquarters in

Great Britain, and its president has for years been a member of the governing

ouncil of that distinguished organiza-

that ancient, mysterious race.

o the museum with the followsit: Dr. James E. Talmage, at grown from a few cases of specimens, grown from a few cases of specimens, unknown beyond the confines of our

been almost phenomenal.

It was at this time that

dential candidates will scratch in their efforts to get on the tail of the ticket,

the unique position of being riv-

ts for the honor of the earliest

But the Utah men went &

er than the organizing of the

firect educational institutions,

establishing the Deseret Mu-

rganized what is usually con-an adjunct to an educational

n adjunct that seldom comes

ith mature years and ripened

useum was founded as an in-of John W. Young, by him-

was wholly a private enter-t was first called the "Salt y Museum and Menageric,"

quarters in an old adobe within the wall, just east of et News. Here a man was in-

the keeper of a few curios animals that formed the

f the present extensive col-But the growth of the institu-

young and impoverished a

y, was necessarily slow. The

ruggle for existence demanded blion and thought of the people museum languished. After sev-

is its quarters were changed. I next it reopened its doors, it

an old building just opposite th gate of the Temple block,

nagerie was brought to a sad

the malicious poisoning of the and soon the word menagerie

ped from the name. From that was known for several years

"Salt Lake City Museum,"
name was later changed to
Museum," It was during these
truggles that Prof. Joseph S.

as its curator, and under his tion something of order began

of the chaos that preced-

associated with the in-

scholarly instincts and

he made an impress up-gave the institution a

it had never before en-nted with many of the

to the hitherto slowly

ctions. He commenced, specimens of our native

a, as well as of the rocks, and ores from the newly de-nines of the Territory. But uch handicapped by lack of alle a small admission fee was

patronage was slight, and

patient-working old scholar

mething of the heroic in his

Whatever the museum the future, the name

Barfoot can never be

he list of those that

development. 1882, Prof. Barfoot died

was placed under the

of George Reynolds

deuham, as assistant, te latter held until his

1885. Mr. Tuddenbam y Robert H. Ford, and

llowed by John Schopeculiar condi-

the Territory at this being distraught with

salis stage during which

ore than avoid dissolu-much credit is due the

hat the latter did not

was again

But better days were com-

ances having become more

connected with its

ght to the verge of want.

determination, his uncomperseverence in his chosen

to believe that often

nen of the world, he soon put m into communication with

ts kind, and by exchange he

remained until 1891.

ding of schools in a frontier com-

of the sturdy, intellectual Pilgrim

ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF THE G. O. P'S RALLYING POINT.

into the thousands, with a reputation that has crossed the sea. It is one of the most purely philanthropic institu-tions in the State-no pecuniary bene-fit accruing, either directly or indicetfit accruing, either directly or indicetly, to the owners, at present the "Mormon" Church. The great needs of the institution are an endowment, without which no such establishment can thrive, and a permanent home. May we not hope that when the memory of the intense early struggles for existence has grown dim in the minds of our people, that some wealthy, public-spirited men will see their way clear to give it both home and sustenance; and make of it all that the name implies—a sanctuary dedicated to the work of muses, the study of nature, her creations and laws. tions and laws.

Note.—The modesty of the writer of the foregoing article has prevented him doing justice to himself for his efficient labors in connection with the Deseret Museum. The proofs of the article were shown to Dr. Talmage, president of the

been but inadequately noticed. Mr.

He has been untiring in his efforts to add to the collections, and enhance the value of possessions already held,

by judicious display. Under Dr. Tal-mage's direction the whole labor of arrangement and cataloguing has been done by Mr. Clark.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Fifty years ago the candle was in

almost universal use in homes. The electric light solved the problem, and today houses, stores, streets, ships and

mines are illuminated by it all over the world. It is but a few years since the first arc light was exhibited in front of Z.C. M. I., and it will be remembered

that the deep shadow cast by it was urged as a strong objection to this light.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Here is the philosophy of "perpetual' notion, as solved by an up-to-date phil-

Poverty makes rags. Rags make—well, just keep on repeating the above.—Boston Journal.

AGREED.

The Mistress. "Bridget, you must stay until I get another girl."
Bridget. "That was my intenshun, anyway. I want her to know the koind

Rags make paper.

Paper makes money. Money makes banks.

Loans make poverty.

JUNE FIFTEENTH

1215-Magna Charta signed by King

died 1376. 1381-Wat Tyler, leader of the great uprising for liberty, was killed in

1858—Mohammedan massacre of Christians at Jiddah, on the Red sea, near Damascus, the French and English consuls and forty others

France, 1864—Grant's first heavy assault on the

1892-A * fearful cyclone swept over south central Minnesota, causing

THE RAILROADS.

of cofee feed cofee feed cofeed cofeed

railroad connection with civilization. Today there are in Utah over fifteen hundred miles of roads in operation; and since the "News" first saw the light of day in these Rocky Mountains

along the Platte river valley, which Clark became curator's assistant soon after Dr. Talmage assumed charge of the institution, and has rendered very efficient aid in the work of arranging the specimens in both the Templeton and the Church University buildings. Captain Gunnison who, with several members of his party, was

massacred by the Pauvant Indians. In January, 1854, a monster mass arouse enthusiasm.

At this time there was lively com-Central Pacific, the latter building east from Sacramento, to cover the most ground before making the connection, inasmuch as the amount of

stay until I get another girl."

Bridget. "That was my intenshun, anyway. I want her to know the koind ov a woman ye are!"—Harper's Bazar.

Promontory on May 10, 1869.

An official announcement of the completion and junction of the two lines was telegraphed to the Associated Press and President Grant, who was

Here is a copy of the dispatch: "Promontory Summit, Utah, May 19th. "The last rail is laid. The last spike is driven. The Pacific railroad is completed. The point of function is 1,685 miles west of the Missouri river and

1330-Edward, the Black Prince, born,

killed. 1861-Victor Emanuel recognized by

Confederate works at Petersburg.
1865—Edmund Ruffin, agricultural writer, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, killed himself at Rudmor, Va., born 1794.

Va., born 1794.
1871—Commodore Josiah Tattnall, prominent Confederate naval officer, died at Savannah; born 1795.
1872—The arbitrators in the Alabama claims cross met at Geneva; ended their slitings Sept. 14.

offer sitings Sept. 11.

1880—John Augustus Sütter, discoverer of gold in California, died in Washington; born in Baden 1803.

1888—Fraderick III, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, died; born 1822.

wrecks and washouts; 50 deaths.

EXTENSION OF

Fifty years ago Utah was without

the long stretch of country between Omaha and Sacramento has been laid with iron and steel, and travelers are now whisked over this broad land in L gress made in the early days consumed

While pioneering the way across the western wilds in 1847, President Brig ham Young marked out a railroad route ved by the builders of the Union Pacilic, and which was known as the "Mormon" trail. Agitation for the building of a line to the Pacific coast was commenced in Congress, and numerous petitions and memorials upon that subject were presented to that body. In 1853-4 no less than nine surveying parties were in the field locating routes for such a railroad. Among these parties was the one headed by

meeting was held in Salt Lake City, at building of a transcontinental line was formulated. At this meeting Capt. Croxall's band furnished music to

In October, 1863, at New York, the Union Pacific railroad company was organized, with these officers: John A. Dix, president; T. C. Durant, vice president; John J. Cisco, treasurer; Henry

V. Poor, secretary. On Monday, March 8, 1869, at about 11:30 in the morning, the tracklayers on the Union Pacific came to within sight of Ogden, and at 2:30 in the after-noon the rails had been laid into the town, where a big crowd of people from all points in Utah were assembled to greet the incoming of the local motive. Quite a celebration was had, with the old Ogden band, under Cap-tain Pugh, in attendance.

mileage completed measured the amount of money received from the government. The two lines met at Promontory on May 10, 1869.

leal work, for electric furnaces, it is beginning to be used for cooking and is

IN HISTORY.

LELAND STANFORD, Central Pacific Railroad,
"T. C. DURANT,
"SIDNEY DILLON,
"JOHN DUFF,

Union Pacific Railroad." Smithfield.

On Monday, May 17, 1869, the first 1752—Franklin drew electricity from the ground for the Utah Central was brokclouds.

1775—George Washington took comen near Ogden, and the line to Salt Lake was completed on Jan. 10, 1870. Aftermand of the American army.

1757—Josiah Henson, full blooded negro and eminent clergyman, born in Port Tobacco, Md.; died 1881.

1844—Thomas Campbell, British poet, died, born 1777.

1849—James Knox Polk, eleventh President, died at Nashville; born 1795.

1850—First number of the Descret News printed at Salt Lake City, Utah.

1858—Mohammedan massacre of Christian was completed on Jan, 10, 1870. Afterwards the Utah Southern was built to Juab, then the Utah Southern extension to Milford and Frisco. After wards the Utah Southern was built to Juab, then the Utah Southern was built to Juab the Utah Southern was built to Juab the Utah Southern was built to J

can produce light with very little heat. It now takes say one-horse power to about two per cent of the energy really goes into light. Now if we can reverse that, we can make the one-horse power light 500 lamps instead of ten as at present. This may come about much

sooner than we expect.
"Tesia's work is along this line. His first work laid the foundation for the transmission of power.

FIFTY YEARS

OF GROWTH.

last quarter of the present year were

S entretariores en la constant de la

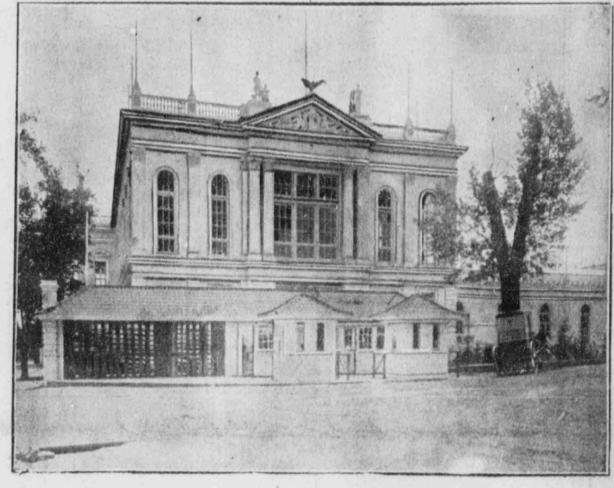
"In the old days when my service commenced, one man looked after the registry window, the money order department and then helped to put up the mails. Now it takes six of us all the time to handle the mails alone."

While four men constituted the en-tire postoffice force, including the post-master, back in the sixties, it requires sixty men—and women—to handle the business of the Salt Lake postoffice today. A comparison of the receipts has already been given and the salaries paid would be about \$6,000 a month now as against \$600 a month then.

The achievements in the great West since those early days, which have wrought such a transformation in the wrought such a transformation in the postal service, are not forgotten by the department, as the recent series of stamps shows. The scenes on some of these stamps are "Hardships of Emigration," "Western Mining Prospector," "Train of Emigrants Crossing the placed it at a scant million dollars.

The total valuation of the State in

NEW VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA'S CONVENTION HALL



Republican hosts will gather here to select their candidates for the National ticket. The illustration shows the size and grandeur of this seat of the mighty.

to enormous proportions. Today there are in this country over 200,000 miles of line, upon which are operated, in round numbers, 39,000 locomotives and 2,050,000 cars of all descriptions.

In 1844, Morse sent his first telegram, but the full development of the cable and telegraph belongs distinctly to the which a petition to Congress for the building of a transcontinental line was In 1850 it took haif a year to go from

New England to Oregon. Today the trip may be made in perfect comfort in less days than it took months to make

WHAT ELECTRICITY

HAS DONE.

The developments in the field of electrical science comprise one of the most important achievements of the last half

Speaking on the subject to the "News," Mr. Robert F. Heyward, elec-trical engineer of the Utah Light &

Power company, said:
"Electricity has revolutionized the whole industrial world, and yet the uses now made of electricity are of comparthere were very few central stations, yet today the cities of the world are lighted by electricity. It is used to operate railways, for lighting streets, ships, factories and mines, it is used for chem

also used for cooling, as in electric "In the use of electricity as power, an enormous saving is made. The differ-ence to a man between making his own power and having it furnished him on tap in quantities to suit is a big item. Electricity enters now into every business either as light, power, heat, or the telegraph and telephone.

telegraph and telephone.
"The transmission of power is a development of the past four years. The big Niagara Power companies are the most striking examples of this. Each year sees some great advance made, but there is much yet to do. Aside from creating and distributing electricity,

the greatest use for it is for chemical purposes, either by heat action or by direct electro-chemical action.

"As to what may yet be done with it, I look to see all of the trunk railroad trains operated by it. I believe that as entirely as I do that the sun will rise to-How soon it will come about though-that's another matter.

The storage battery system, as now perfected is a success, and we hope to introduce it in Salt Lake shortly. "Wireless telegraphy is another advance, and in that connection it may be mentioned that the new battleships, the ated largely by electrical power.

"Electricity is taken up more rapidly for the mining industry now than any other, and this century is going to b one in my judgment, of gas and electricity—gas for generating and electricity for power.
"There are many great problems to

be worked out, and one of vast im-portance is the conversion of the energy stored up in coal direct into electrical energy, without any other change. Some great scientists are working upon that and it is not impossible that some

increased from a very small beginning | 1900 will exceed one hundred million dol-

Between those two estimates is told the whole story of Utah's material growth during half a century. The assessed valuation of Salt Lake City in 1851, the year it was incorporated, was about \$75,000. The assessed valuation in 1900 is over thirty million dollars.

Taking the story up by decades we find that in 1860, the total assessed value

of the State was \$4,673,900. In 1870 a wave of growth and prosperity had brought the sum up to 13,455,636, and during the ten years succeeding, the increase was steady, reaching in 1880 the sum of \$25,222,540. By 1885, the total had reached \$34,851,957, and the end of the decade in 1890, showed \$108,612, 216. This was a maximum figure and bas not since been exceeded, the heavy increase in the valuation in 1890 in Salt Lake county contributing much to the unprecedented figures reached during

The last printed report showing the total assessed valuation of the State, divided by countles, is as follows:

	The state of the s	The second of the second
	Beaver	1,278,87
	Boxelder	4,605,24
1	Cache	5,357,89
1	Carbon	1,278,82
1	Davis	3,533,49
1	Emery	1.156,78
1	Grand	958.82
1	Grand	
1	Garfield	660,91
1	Iron see es es es es	814,09
	Juab,	3,164,29
	Kane	417,48
i	Millard	1,301,27
	Morgan	767,15
	Plute	376,97
	Rich	761.33
	Salt Lake	37,799,36
	San Juan	222,69
	Sanpete	4,430,44
	Sevier	1,860,75
	Summit	3,786,69
	Tooele	2,161,08
	Utah	9,768,28
	Uintah	810,83
ļ	Wasatch	1.067.51
۱	Washington	862.86
ı	wayne	270,03
ĺ	Weber	33 316 40
ı		11,110,40
ı	Mark	

Total....\$100,538,482 ร_{ู้สาร}ัสเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกในเรียกใ

GROWTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.

Away back in the early sixties, when

the Salt Lake postoffice was eltuated in the old Constitution building, "Josh" Billings was looking after the mails, just as he is today in the hig Dooly block. Needless to say, he heads the record for the longest term of continu-ous service, not only by years, but by "In those days," said Mr. Billings to

the "News" representative, "Nat Stein was the postmaster and the late George Swan was his assistant. Duncan Mc-Allister and myself, with another as-sistant, constituted the office force, which was afterwards reduced, under Postmaster Hammer, to the postmaster and three men.
"This little force was able to attend

to all the business, however. I rememsome great scientists are working upon that and it is not impossible that some day the heat energy of coal may thus be transformed into electrical energy.

"We put a certain amount of electrical energy into lamps, and ninety-five per cent of that energy goes into heat.

The balance is all we get for light. I to all the business, however. I remember that the sale of stamps amounted to from \$10 to \$12 a day. That shows the difference between the volume of business then and today. The receipts from sale of stamps and box rent, under Mr. Stein, would, on the basis given, foot up about \$1,000 a quarter, while the receipts from the same sources for the Weekly.

OUR COUNTRY'S PHENOMENAL GROWTH

******* The phenomenal strides our country has made in the last half century can be better illustrated in no way than by a glance over the census figures. Every ten years Uncle Sam counts his chil-dren, and that interesting performance is now going on for the 12th time throughout the length and breadth of his domains. An army of 52,000 enumerators is at work during this month and every home will be visited, not except-ing those in Alaska and the Hawalian Islands. The count is not made for the puropse of gratifying the national ambition but many important facts depend upon the showing made, not the least of

which is the fixing of the number of representatives in Congress which is always based on the population.

We now have more people than any European nation excepting Russia, which alone leads us. We have as many people as live in Creat Paris and the control of people as live in Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more people than Germany, and in addition to our own population (estimated today as amounting to 75,000,000) we embrace at least 10,000,000 more in our

new possessions.

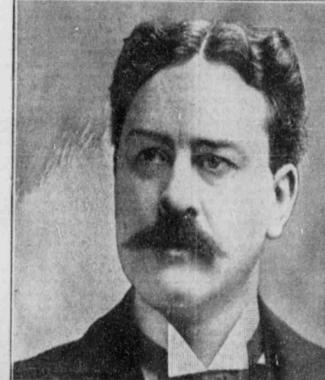
When the Nineteenth century opened America had but 5,390,000 people. France had five times as many. Germany four times as many, and both Italy and Great Britain three times that number. Even Spain had twice as many inhab-ltants as we and little Portugal was almost our rival in point of numbers. In the fifty years from 1900 to 1850 the population jumped to over 23,000,000, but the growth by decades in the fifty years since 1850 has been more rapid still, as the following figures show.

THE FUTURE OF PORTO RICO.

Our people have attained to a large legree of prosperity by a constant de-votion to hard work. They have met votion to hard work. They have met hardships and they have shirked nothing. Nothing would be more unfortunate for the Porto-Ricans than to be led to believe that without a similar schooling in trial and in effort great wealth and happiness are to come to them. Anything that can be done to teach them to be strong and vigorous and self-reliant citizens, to love labor not only for its rewards but for itself, will not be wasted effort.

will not be wasted effort. As conditions present themselves to-day, as General Davis said, "no island in any sea has a fairer future of peace, happiness, and prosperity," but peace, happiness, and prosperity do not come to those who wait for them, but to those who seek them out with all the energy at their command. The Porto-Rican's duty today is to help, by sincere and earnest co-operation with the new executive, to prove the truth of General Davis's prophecy. As for ourselves at home, the truest patriotism demands that we shall bend our energies toward making Governor Allen's work a suc-cess along the lines laid down for him by the laws of the land, and not by captious criticism and nagging comment place obstacles in the pathway of the Porto Rican to prosperity for the sake of some petty political advantage of some petty political advantage which the obstructive course may seem temporarily to give us .- Harper's

CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.



Discussed by friends as Democratic Candidate for President,